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Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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facts completely.*The Paper That Does Things*

SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

UNSETTLED MONEY STANDARDS

The monetary problem seems again approaching—
another of the war's alarms. Silver bars sold last
week in the New York market at 95 5-8 cents an
ounce. In Vancouver, B. C., a sale was recorded at the
record price of \$1.02 an ounce. The "gold bugs" say
it's threatening.The rapid and continuous rise of silver is adding
much to the perplexity of financiers over the general
unsettlement of values. Our own currency system is
not threatened as yet. At 95 5-8 cents an ounce there
is only a little more than 75 cents' worth of silver in
our dollar. Bar silver must rise to \$1.29 an ounce
before the metal in the silver dollar reaches the par
value of the coin.That par value, as nearly everybody knows, is based
on the value of a gold dollar. Silver, under our single
monetary standard, is merely "token money," worth
100 cents on the dollar because a dollar of it can be
exchanged for 100 cents in gold. It is not considered
likely that par value will be reached by silver bullion.
If that danger point should be reached, and passed,
the silver dollar would of course be worth more than
the gold dollar, and there would be confusion in our
monetary system.This very thing has already occurred in some coun-
tries. Mexico has a silver standard. The Mexican
dollar is now worth 75 cents as bullion value, as
against its normal par value of 50 cents in American
money. The Philippine silver peso is worth more than
par today. That creates a problem in our exchanges
with Manila; but our government solves the problem
with a club by refusing to allow the importation of
Philippine pesos.It is expected that silver will continue rising for
some time. There is a tremendous demand for it for
currency purposes, owing to the disappearance of gold
from general circulation in most countries. After the
war there may be a still greater demand. Germany and
Austria-Hungary, which today are practically on a paper
money basis, may make enormous purchases of
silver to validate their paper issues. There is talk of
several nations returning to a bimetallic standard af-
ter the war. The international money problem may
be one of the most vital subjects of discussion at the
great peace conference to which the world looks for-
ward.That conference may go so far as to attempt the
establishment of an "absolute standard of value"—a
standard that is neither gold nor silver, nor both to-
gether, but an abstraction based, perhaps, on the aver-
age value of a large number of commodities taken to-
gether. If such a standard could be worked out and
universally adopted, gold and silver would both be-
come more "token money," and values would not be
liable to continuous and perilous unsettlement as they
are at present. Anyhow there seems big financiers who
think so.

CADORNA.

Gen. Cadorna celebrated his 70th birthday last week
by giving the Austrians another licking. The thorough-
ness of the licking served to emphasize the interesting
fact that Cadorna is the only commander-in-chief in
any important belligerent country who has retained his
command since the beginning of the war.This leader, almost unknown outside his own country
three years ago, stands today as one of the greatest fig-
ures of the epochal conflict. He has more constructive
achievement to his credit than any other allied com-
mander. He started with a carefully prepared plan of
campaign and has pursued it steadily, persistently, re-
lentlessly, without the slightest deviation.He has done it modestly, too. Military men in gen-
eral are not much given to loquacity; but of all the big
war generals, except possibly the deposed Grand Duke
Nicholas, Cadorna is the most silent. He never foretells
a victory, and never brags about one. His reports never
exaggerate; they rather understate.The announcement of his birthday revealed the fact
that Cadorna is 70 years old. He doesn't look like a
septuagenarian. And certainly he doesn't fight as we
might expect a septuagenarian to fight. Maybe, though,
we've been all wrong about age inappreciating men for
great achievement. This war has pretty well put the
Oster theory out of business.If any youthful Alexander or Napoleon is to appear,
it probably rests with America to furnish him. There
is none yet in sight. Nearly all the successful generals
are old men.

CUT-OUTS AND HORNS.

The national automobile chamber of commerce has
recommended that in all cars built after Jan. 1, muffler
cut-outs shall be eliminated. They have no mechanical
value, the experts say, and they only encourage foo-
drippers to add unnecessarily to the general din of Ameri-
can life.It's a fine reform. Now if they'd only eliminate the
squeak-horns, the public would enjoy comparative
peace.

BUSINESS BETTER THAN USUAL.

The civilian part of us is seriously engaged in con-
servation, isn't it? The people as a whole are sacrific-
ing and suffering for war's sake, aren't they? Nothing
like hellish war to put the pinch on, is there? We're
getting down to the bare necessities, aren't we?
The past fiscal year's revenue reports show an un-

Just A Trifle Shady

THAT action of the common council in demanding passes to the Interstate
fair, backed by the threat that the councilmen would impose a heavy
license burden upon the fair association, if the passes were not forthcoming,
was pretty well characterized by Pres't John S. Bordner as "petty-graft".That is what the demand for the passes, with the alternative submitted,
amounted to, if we know anything about what "petty-graft" means; and, so
much so, as to be quite akin to bribery. The fair association comes pretty
close to being a party to the "graft" by acceding to the demands, under the
conditions imposed.The fair association may have made a mistake in not extending to the mem-
bers of the council, the courtesy of free admissions to its exhibition, but it is a
pretty small bunch of roses that will demand courtesies that have to be drawn
by extortion.Furthermore, attendance at the fair is no official duty of the councilmen,
and if the city is entitled to any such license fees as the association was threat-
ened with, certainly the councilmen have no right to trade off such fee—forego
the collection of it,—in return for any personal benefit or enjoyment to accrue
to themselves.It savors back to the old days when members of congress, of the various
state legislatures, and even members of city councils, accepted railroad passes,
express "franks", and other utility privileges, as a matter of course; even de-
manded them, "as courtesies", in return for legislative "let alone" policies,
and for the extension of various valuable grants.Congress and most of the state legislatures, however, long ago put a stop
to this process; to the acceptance of any railroad passes, express "franks", or
other utility privileges, and how quick we got the parcel post, the interstate
commerce commission, and other utility regulation agencies.We repeat that if South Bend is entitled to license fees from the Interstate
Fair association, or from the exhibitors, because the fair is within the city limits,
those fees ought to be collected, and to forego that collection in return for
anything of value by way of privileges, or otherwise, extended to public offi-
cials for their individual enjoyment, is trading off the city's rights for personal gain.Would the councilmen have attempted to carry out their threat had they
not been "courtesied" as they demanded? Would they have carried it out, if
they had the power? If they would have, then they have been literally
bought, unless they do go on and attempt the collection. If they go on and
attempt the collection, then they are not honest, even in their knavery."An honest politician is one who stays bought," said the late Tom Reed, and
here, then, it must be we have a common council, either of "petty-grafters", or
"courtesy" bluffers, or, not even as much as "honest politicians",—with re-
spect to which, woe, for the most of them are candidates for reelection.The saving clause in it, of course, is that the city has no such rights against
the fair association as the councilmen dangled before the fair management,—
though we doubt very much if either of them knew it. As it is, the demand
was only a bluff in effect, and a bluff that worked, though to the credit of
Pres't Bordner, it wasn't his fault. The executive committee of the fair as-
sociation should have stood by the president.A group of councilmen, so hard up that they cannot afford to pay their way
to a public benefit like the fair, and who have no more sense nor pride than to
compromise themselves by demanding personal favors, even only pretensively,
at the public expense; well, to put it lightly as possible, they ought to stay at
home—and nurse their grievance.precedented consumption, by us, of whisky, cigars,
cigarets and other forms of tobacco. Read these official
reports on production on which taxes were paid:Distilled spirits, increase 26,000,000 gallons. The total
was 164,500,000 gallons, or about one and one-half gal-
lons for every man, woman and child.Cigars, 1,000,000,000 more than last year, or about
90 per capita.Cigarets, 9,500,000,000 more than in 1916. Total
30,000,000,000.

Tobacco, 23,000,000 pounds more.

Snuff, over 2,000,000 pounds more.

Increase of tax collections from beer, 3,000,000 dol-
lars.The taxes collected on spirits and beer amounted to
\$278,460,248; and 25 of the states are "dry".Let the reader answer the questions we've put into
the first paragraph of this statement.

REPENTANCE FIRST.

"When will the end come? It can come only
when the enemy understands, when he sees the
evil he has caused and regrets it, when he is
ashamed. The change must not be merely one
on paper, one in the laws of the country, but
one in his mind."So spoke Ambassador Jusserand in a recent address.
It is the everlasting truth. It goes to the heart of the
war. It sweeps away all the pettyfogging arguments
and conflicting sentiments and detailed rubbish of the
present situation.Germany has sinned most wickedly. Germany must
have a change of heart. Then, and not before, the na-
tions she has sinned against will take her by the hand,
and she may have peace. That's all there is to it.

CHANCE FOR A BIG STORY.

Washington announces that a means has been in-
vented for detecting the German U-boats even when
submerged and that the submarine problem is thereby
practically solved.Washington will be perfectly justified in refusing
every detail of this device and its workings, but what
the people of this country will demand and be entitled
to is an accurate authenticated account of the destruc-
tion of just one U-boat through the means proclaimed.
Such an account would, indeed, be the most important
news to the whole world. One consummated result is
worth more than a barrelful of promises, expectations,
hopes and experiments."Russia must be beaten first," says Hindenburg, and
he's begun it. But there's considerable history to
prove that Russia must be beaten first, last and all
the time. Russians sure are the blue ribbon come-
backers.German airplanes have dropped bombs on an Ameri-
can Red Cross hospital, killing and wounding several
doctors, nurses and soldiers. In harmony, of course,
with the Kaiser's war motto, "Onward with God!" or
maybe "To God!"Cablegrams say that Wilson's latest "peace
note" made "a profound impression" in Germany. We
believe it. We've never heard of a madder lot than
those autocrats whom Woodrow basted.California produces one-third of the petroleum sup-
ply of this country. It's tough to have to give up a
perfectly guzzling oil hole in California to dig a mere
bomb-proof hole in Flanders.Fruit Pastes are
Wholesome on
Large CakesAs garnishing on creams, cus-
tards, large cakes, etc., there is
nothing quite so wholesome as fruit
pastes, says today's bulletin of the
national emergency food garden
commission, which is working with
this paper to conserve the food sup-
ply of the country.In making apple paste, the but-
letin says use one-half pound of
powdered sugar to one "pound" of
apple pulp, weighed after fruit is
rubbed through a sieve. Cut the ap-
ples into quarters. Remove flower,
stem and core. Put fruit into cold
water until it is ready to be cook-
ed. Boil tender under cover and over
a very low fire in order not to
scorch. Rub the tender apples
through a coarse sieve, weigh and
put into the kettle to be cooked
with the sugar under constant stir-
ring until it is rather firm. It can
be varied in taste by the aid of dif-
ferent additions, as, for instance,
vanilla, peppermint or orange flav-
or, or cooked with either finely cut
citron or finely cut lemon peel.The paste is poured out into a
half-inch layer on flat dishes, mar-
ble or glass slabs, which are first
rubbed with a cloth dipped in a
good salad oil. The dishes are then
exposed to draft for a couple of
days, after which the paste is cut
into figures. If the paste is well boil-
ed down it is dried more easily.
(Many small forms for cutting the
paste can be found on the market).
The cut paste is placed on the pa-
per, sprinkled with crystallized
sugar or common granulated sugar.
Then let it stand a couple of days
exposed to draft, is dipped in
crystallized sugar and packed in a
tin or wooden box, lined with parch-
ment paper and with layers of the
same paper placed between the lay-
ers of paste.Other fruit pastes can be made of
cherries, plums and other fruits.

ONCE-OVERS

SUNDAY, THE DAY OF WORK.
Why not give your wife a real
treat on Sunday, once in a while by
taking her out to dinner?Perhaps you have never thought
that Sunday is the hardest day in the
week for her.Why? Because you expect a more
elaborate dinner that day. She must
take extra pains in dressing the chil-
dren for Sabbath school and herself
for church, perhaps waiting on you,
if you accompany her.Even though much work has been
done on Saturday, in preparation,
she must hustle around immedi-
ately after returning from service, and
it takes considerable thought to try
to save work in the hottest part of
the day.What a relief to feel that after a
helpful church service and while the
family are all dressed without extra

THE MELTING POT

"Come Take Pot Luck With Us"

THE DICTATOR.

Rebellion is a dangerous and stimulating trade.
By means of which some famous reputations have been made.
There's strenuous excitement in the thrilling call to arms,
Which has for many fellows highly fascinating charms.
They hurry to whatever heated section of the map.
Sets forth the warmest promise of an entertaining scrap.The tyrant always has the knack of tightening the screws
In vigorous divergence from the common people's views.
Until there comes a leader forth of eminence and class.
With head and shoulders well above the level of the mass.
To raise the standard of revolt and lead the howling mob
And thus acquire the tyrant's tall and elevated job.But when the hero has achieved the high and headmost place,
A calm and coolness settles on his red and hasty face.He also soon discovers that the unreluctant herd
Must be restrained by heavy hand and harshly spoken word.
He quickly learns his lesson from the copy-book of kings,
To which he very often adds unnecessary things.

LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA.

By William F. Kirk.

I have a very dear friend, Missus
Florence, sed Ma! she is cunning
oaver to see us sum nite. She is do-
ing a lot of relief work to help the
nashun.That is good, sed Pa; it is a relief
to see sum of yure lady frends cut-
ting out the card-cutting, sed Pa.
Card-cutting? sed Ma. What do
you mean?Cut the cards & I will deal you a
pretty good hand, that is what I
mean, sed Pa. I am glad the dear
ladies of yure circle have put there
minds on the grate problem of the
day & put away them pasteboards,
Pa sed.If the gentlemen of our circle
was as careful about cutting out the
cards it wud be a good thing for
all hands, Ma sed, excep poker
hands. But I do think all the peo-
ple of this grate nashun has been
cut to put there shoulders to the
wheel. There is a sumthing grate
& sober, Ma sed, that has cum oaver
all of us, & even you, sed Ma,
will admit that beeing sober is 1-2
the battle.Did I ever meet this Missus
Florence? sed Pa.I think not, sed Ma, she married
a Californy man with a gold mine,
sed Ma. They have nothing but pay
ore, sed Ma, & she is doing wonders
in the war relief. She is even
making her own gowns, Ma sed, so
the dressmakers can do relief work
too.That must tickle the dressmakers,
sed Pa. I can jest see there happy
faces while they are doing relief
sewing. They ought to be good at

P. Serviss.

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.
"It is the color distinction, origi-
nate between the races? Was it through
a natural division in the species of man,
each originating from his own distinc-
tive source and section, such as existed
between the apes, or was it through a
development of colorings of sectional
and climatic causes and differences?"
—C. F. G. Cleveland.You have got in your teeth the
bone of contention between the
"monogenists," who hold that the
different races of mankind are only
varieties originating from one com-
mon species and the "polygenists,"
who believe that each of the prin-
cipal races originated from a sep-
arate species. Just at present the
monogenists, perhaps, have the up-
per hand in the opinion of the
scientific world, but the famous re-
mark of the judicious Sir Roger de
Coverley that "there is much to be
said on both sides" appears to be
happily applicable in this case.Of course, if the yellow, the white
and the black race each sprang
from its own independent root there
is no difficulty in accounting for
the existence of their distinctive
colors. On the other hand, if all
have been developed from a single
source it is a nice problem to ex-
plain how they got their separate
colors.Science has traced man back a
hundred thousand years, or more,
but, unfortunately, the scanty re-
mains of the earliest human types
give us no direct information about
the color of their skin, although
we do get some hints from the
shapes of their skulls and bones,
which, taken in connection with
present-day relationships of these
things, seem to show that black
races and white races may have
been in existence even in those
remote times.One of the strongest arguments
in favor of the view that there was
only one original species of man
is furnished by the general physi-
ological principle that independent
species of animals either cannot be
crossed, or, in cases where they do
cross, fail to produce fertile off-
spring. Crossing is easy between
the different races of man, and,
moreover, the offspring appears to
be almost, if not quite, invariably
and permanently fertile, producing
sub-races which combine, in vary-
ing degrees, the characteristics of
the parents. The inference from
these facts is that the existing races
are specifically one, and not de-
scended from originally different
species.In other words, they are merely
varieties of a single species. But,
if we grant that, what satisfactory
explanation can we find for the
origin of the different races? How
did the one original species of man
split up into several distinct vari-
eties? The old answer to this ques-
tion, as old as the time of Aristotle
at least, was that climate, and as-
sociated natural influences, pro-
duced the difference between Ne-
groes and whites.
We can all of us, I suppose, re-
member when we used to read
with conviction that the tropical
sun blackened the Hottentot, while
the relatively pale, cool daylight of
the north gave the white races
their delicate complexion. We then
regarded the Prince of Morocco's
remark in "The Merchant of Venice"
that he bore on his face "the
shadow'd liveries of the burnished
sun," as the poetical statement of a
scientific fact. But this explana-
tion becomes more than doubtful
when we know that different Afri-
can tribes, living in the same cli-
mate, shows great differences of
color, some being almost white,
while, within historic times, no
race has changed its distinctive
color even when transported to a
widely different climate.Then, too, there is a certain
amount of evidence from archaeol-
ogy pointing, as already remarked,
to the conclusion that black men
and white men probably had their
color marks at the earliest periods
of pre-history.
Still, there are many leading in-
vestigators of this question who
believe that the influences of en-
vironment have in some manner,
by acting continuously through-
out long ages, brought about the ob-
served distinctions between the
races. Another question of curi-
ous, if not of very practical, inter-
est, then arises, viz.: What was the
color of the original man? There
is an old legend that Adam was
red, based on the assumption that
it was red earth (triturated "old
red sandstone," perhaps) from
which the Almighty moulded him;
but Tabori, the Arabian theologi-
cal historian, asserts that when
God wished to make Adam he in-
structed Gabriel to bring him a
handful of every sort of clay—
black, white, red, yellow, blue and
every other kind. This, perhaps,
was intended to explain how
Adam's descendants became so
many colored. Dr. Quatrefages, who
championed the monogenist idea,
found reasons for thinking that the
first human species had a yellowish
complexion and red hair.After one has gone through all
the arguments, on one side and the
other, I think that the average un-
prejudiced inquirer will be dis-
posed to withhold his decision,
while waiting for more light. The
phenomena of hybridism tend to
shade the conclusion of specific
unity, while, on the other hand, it
seems to require no stretch
of probability to suppose that man
may have had several places of
origin, under circumstances that
impressed original racial differ-
ences upon him. Did continent
have to wait upon continent when
the whole planet was bursting with
life forces eager for action, and the
times were ripe?

We Can Help You

with the

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR
SHOE If your feet aren't fit for duty, it's your fault.
Because you have been wearing pointed,
bone-bending shoes—shoes that cause corns,
bunions, callouses, flat feet and ingrown nails.The Nation needs your best work. To do your
best work, you need sound, dependable feet.Get rid of absurd "fashionable" footgear now.
Put on Educators instead. Educators are good-
looking, healthful, comfortable, sensible. Be-
cause specialists designed them to "let the feet
grow as they should." They are made

For Men, Women, Children

Your whole family should have them right now. At our store
you'll find a full stock of Educators—every one branded
EDUCATOR on the sole.**BEITNER'S SONS**

111 S. MICHIGAN ST.

Easy Lessons in
French for the
Soldier Boys Who
Go to FranceThese articles will appear
daily in The News-Times.
Cut them out and preserve
them for future reference

LESSON NO. 3.

DAYS, MONTHS, SEASONS, ETC.

Names of the days of the week,
the months and the seasons are fre-
quently used in ordinary conversa-
tion and are therefore included in
this lesson of the series of French
for American soldiers.English. French. Pronunciation.
Sunday dimanche din-mah-nsh
Monday lundi lun-dee
Tuesday mardi mar-dee
Wednesday mercredi mur-kree-dee
Thursday jeudi zhud-ee
Friday vendredi vong-dred-ee
Saturday samedi sah-m-dee
Sunday dimanche din-mah-nsh
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Friday vendredi vong-dred-ee
Saturday samedi sah-m-dee
Sunday dimanche din-mah-nsh
Monday lundi lun-dee
Tuesday mardi mar-dee
Wednesday mercredi mur-kree-dee
Thursday jeudi zhud-ee
Friday vendredi vong-dred-ee
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